TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

FISCAL NOTE



SB 2824 - HB 3035

January 31, 2012

SUMMARY OF BILL: Authorizes persons age 60, rather than 65 or older, to vote absentee upon request.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase State Expenditures - \$4,200/FY15-16 and Every Four Years
Thereafter

Increase Local Expenditures - \$13,600/FY12-13 and Every Two Years
Thereafter
\$1,300/FY13-14 and Every Four Years
Thereafter
\$13,600/FY14-15 and Every Two Years
Thereafter*

Assumptions:

- According to the Coordinator of Elections, there are approximately 239,134 active voters between the ages of 65 to 69.
- Of these voters, approximately 3,100 voted by mail in the February Presidential Preference Primary (PPP) in 2008; 1,900 voted by mail in August 2008; and 8,500 voted by mail in November 2008. Approximately 960 voted by mail in May 2010; 3,800 voted by mail in August 2010; and 5,500 voted by mail in November 2010.
- There are an estimated 305,000 active voters between the ages of 60 to 64. Based on the number of by-mail voters in previous elections, an estimated 13,000 voters will participate by mail in an August/November election; 4,000 voters in a Presidential Preference Primary; and 1,200 voters in a May primary.
- Mailing costs will include \$0.45 for the application, \$0.45 for the absentee ballot, and \$0.15 for ballot instructions, for a total of \$1.05 for each voter.
- For an August/November election, mailing costs to local governments will be \$13,650 (13,000 x \$1.05) statewide.
- For a May primary election, mailing costs to local governments will be \$1,260 (1,200 x \$1.05) statewide.

• For a Presidential Preference Primary, state mailing costs will be \$4,200 (4,000 x \$1.05 statewide. This will include the cost of the May county primary which is held in conjunction with the Presidential Preference Primary.

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Lucian D. Geise, Executive Director

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^{*}Article II, Section 24 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that: no law of general application shall impose increased expenditure requirements on cities or counties unless the General Assembly shall provide that the state share in the cost.